

TARIFF REVISION TO DEVELOP INTO ISSUE OF WAGES

Republican Leaders Say Duties Must Be Raised to Pay High Salaries.

COSTS OF RAW MATERIAL SAME HERE AS ABROAD

Chairman Fordney Promises Senators Emergency Legislation Will Have Right of Way.

Tariff revision will develop into a clearly defined workingmen's issue, republican leaders on the House ways and means committee are confident. If good wages are to be paid to American workmen the tariff duties on imported commodities must be raised, they say.

Take for example such industries as clock manufactures, where American machinery is used, and American designs. The costs of raw materials are about the same abroad as in this country. The principal cost is the labor cost—and here the main difference between the cost of production abroad and in this country is the difference in wages. With conditions as they now are, a heavy tariff must be charged, the republican members say, or the industry in this country must be abandoned and the manufacturers must turn their attention to something else where more machinery and less man labor is involved.

Machinery Product Protected.

Again, for example, as Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, chairman of the subcommittee on metal structures, points out. In heavy iron and steel manufacturing where large part of the work is done by machinery rather than man labor, the industries are so highly developed that they are not asking for a tariff—they do not need protection.

Tinplate is an apt illustration. McKinley first put a tariff on tinplate, and they fought him in his home district, sending out a horde of tin peddlers with prices boosted far in excess of any justification. Now Representative Tilson and his associates on the subcommittee find little tinplate imported and this country making tinplate for the world, so that there is no call for a duty.

Machinery for Man-Power.

There is another class of industries started during the war, for which we had previously been satisfied to trade abroad. The war came and in his home district, sending out a horde of tin peddlers with prices boosted far in excess of any justification. Now Representative Tilson and his associates on the subcommittee find little tinplate imported and this country making tinplate for the world, so that there is no call for a duty.

So it comes down to the cost of labor, as the basis of tariff revision, especially in those industries where the final cost is mostly all for labor.

Duty to Protect Wages.

If the protective tariff is not imposed the condition would develop the republicans point out, in which we would be buying abroad all those commodities the manufacture of which employs much labor and selling only those in which the work was done principally by machinery.

Heretofore the workmen have opposed a protective tariff on the grounds that it increases the costs of necessities of life, but they are coming now to appreciate that the protective tariff is to be levied to protect them in living wages and to maintain American standards of living for the American workingman.

This situation is shown in the deliberations now coming to Washington for conferences with the ways and means committee. The members of the committee had thought that the writing of the permanent tariff bill would be rather perfunctory, taking the Payne-Aldrich and the Underwood bills and embodying the best features, just about as they now stand. The subcommittee, however, has found that this will not do to meet the new conditions and that they have to study carefully each paragraph and rewrite it to fit present tense conditions. They are studying carefully to get the latest information before writing each paragraph.

Agree on Wool Duty.

The old Payne-Aldrich tariff duty on greasy wool, 11 cents a pound, has been agreed upon by the House subcommittee framing the permanent tariff measure. It was introduced at the extra session. Members said the wool schedule probably would be adopted by the full committee without material change.

Taking greasy wool as the basis, the rate of washed wool would be 22 cents and on scoured 32 cents. In the emergency tariff the greasy wool duty is 15 cents.

By accepting these figures the committee virtually revised schedule K, long fought over in Congress. Chairman Fordney of the ways and means is chairman of the subcommittee on wool, other members being Watson, Pennsylvania, and Bachrach, New Jersey, all republicans.

Will Have Right of Way.

Mr. Fordney told republican senators today that tariff revision would have (Continued on Page 2, Column 7.)

Millionaire Hobo Will Lead Army of Jobless

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 26.—James Eads How, known as "the millionaire hobo," who is engaged in forming an "organization of unemployed" here, declared today that it was probable that a big delegation would shortly wait on President Harding and request that work on government projects be hastened to provide more jobs.

He said that the delegation which would go to Washington would travel afoot, picking up unemployed on the route, and that it might number several thousand before it reached Washington.

WHITE HOUSE MAY FURTHER RESTRICT UNOFFICIAL VISITS

President Finds More Time
Compelling for Problems
Arising Almost Daily.

Another and more pronounced capitulation on his part, it is anticipated, will shortly follow President Harding's announcement that, commencing tomorrow, he is going to curtail materially his number of daily callers.

It is known that the President must have more time to himself for the consideration of administrative policies and programs and other important matters of the moment which are arising almost daily. The President himself admits that he has been endeavoring to see the many people who call at his office each day, the majority of whom are either office seekers themselves or else seeking federal berths for others.

Will Limit Callers.

Mr. Harding's present plan is to see these callers only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. This arrangement will permit him to devote the greater part of his attention to conferring with his cabinet and the consideration of important matters on Tuesdays, and it is doubtful if he will make any appointments on Tuesdays except for important conferences, or when he knows an interview being sought with him is urgent and will not permit a postponement. He will meet his cabinet also on Fridays, at least that is his present intention, and until the administration gets well under way, will be continued.

Because of the time consumed and the great strain on his patience and vitality the President has found it utterly impossible to give the necessary time and thought to the real matters of state and the constructive ideas his administration has tentatively mapped out.

Wants Time to Work.

In announcing his first capitulation the President said he was practically in despair for more time to work, and those who are close to him are convinced that even the program of curtailment he will inaugurate tomorrow will not obtain for him the relief and time he desires, and as a matter of necessity he may be forced to fall in line with his predecessors' policy of refusing to see any callers regarding patronage, whether for themselves or in the interests of others.

Mr. Harding's experience of the first three weeks in office is nothing new for a President. His predecessors were likewise besieged with favor-seekers. But it was Woodrow Wilson who, after a short time in office, established a cast-iron rule of permitting no interviews regarding jobs, which was considered by many, especially politicians, as a trifle cold-blooded and even the program of curtailment he will inaugurate tomorrow will not obtain for him the relief and time he desires, and as a matter of necessity he may be forced to fall in line with his predecessors' policy of refusing to see any callers regarding patronage, whether for themselves or in the interests of others.

Likes to See People.

Personally President Harding is truly democratic, and really likes to see people—lots of people. He appreciates his position, and he is anxious to help those whom he has reason to believe are worthy. But his intimates say they feel certain that he will be forced to shut down still more on his granting audiences, even to the possible extent of Wilson's cast-iron rule, or something closely resembling it.

CRONKHITE CASE DELAYED

NEW YORK, March 26.—Today's hearing in removal proceedings against Robert Rosenbluth, a former Army captain, charged with having caused the killing of Maj. Alexander P. Cronkhite, U. S. Army, was postponed until next Tuesday.

Roland R. Pothier of Central Falls, R. I., who last Saturday pleaded guilty in Providence, R. I., to involuntary manslaughter, when arraigned for killing Maj. Alexander P. Cronkhite at Camp Lewis, Washington state, has been taken to New York to face Capt. Robert Rosenbluth, held in that city in connection with the case.

N. & W. SHOPMEN IDLE

ROANOKE, Va., March 26.—In compliance with orders issued a week ago, 1,700 employees in the local shops of the Norfolk and Western railway were laid off at noon today to remain idle until April 1.



SO EAGER FOR THE GATES TO OPEN.

D. C. HEADS START BUSINESS REGIME WITH CONFIDENCE

Efficiency Is Watchword
Given Employees—Utility
Companies Cautioned.

BY JOHN L. MARTIN.

Although they have been in office less than two weeks, Commissioners Cuno H. Rudolph and James F. Oyster have got off to an impressive start on their promises to give the District a business administration. They have put the municipal government on its toes by laying down the rule that to hold one's job one must be efficient.

They have inaugurated an inquiry that will produce a merit rating for every employee.

And this week they will begin holding regular "cabinet" meetings with the bureau chiefs, which are expected to co-ordinate the service that it will function harmoniously and effectively.

Masters of Detail.

The Commissioners have had only odd moments in which to do these things. Most of their time has been taken up with consideration of public utility rate questions. Nevertheless, they have created the impression throughout the District building that they are going to supervise affairs so closely that not the smallest details will escape notice.

With their colleague on the utilities board, Engineer Commissioner Kutz, they have reduced the price of gas in the District from \$1.22 to \$1.25 per thousand cubic feet and substantially have reached agreements on new street car and electric rates—accomplishments which would have made the beginning of their administration memorable had no other matters been considered. But they did not stop here.

They took hold with a firm hand of the agitation for a motion picture censorship and instructed the corporation counsel to draft regulations for the control of Washington's movies.

They also directed this same office to prepare the draft of a blue sky law, which will be recommended to Congress.

Commissioner Oyster, in conferences with heads of the departments over which he exercises special supervision, has outlined broadly the administrative principles he wants followed. With Fire Chief Watson he has discussed the rule that will govern promotions in the fire department. With Maj. Gessford, chief of police, he has taken up the question of law enforcement, particularly in connection with bootlegging.

Jails Investigated.

Commissioner Rudolph has investigated conditions in the District's penal institutions—the jail at Washington, the reformatory at Lorton and the workhouse at Occoquan, Va. He has discussed with Assessor Richards affairs in that office and generally inspected the accounting branches of the government, which are assigned to his special jurisdiction.

Among business men of Washington, Commissioner Oyster's suggestion for a compromise on the utility valuation as a basis for a street-car merger has attracted more favorable attention than any proposal that has come from the District building in months. It generally is looked upon as offering the only satisfactory solution of the unsatisfactory traction situation resulting from the competition of successful company with an unsuccessful company.

And business has expressed approval also of the suggestion that come from the Commissioners that if utility corporations fail to render satisfactory service they should be held to hold up a resident of that city.

7-Year-Old "Doctors" Held for Poisoning 4-Year-Old "Patient"

NEW YORK, March 26.—Accused of feeding poison to four-year-old Josephine Olsen while playing "doctor," two seven-year-old boys were held in \$500 bail each today in Brooklyn children's court.

The boys—Roy Strom and Laffie Jurgenson, found two bottles yesterday in a vacant lot. They were alleged to have "prescribed" one tablet—a low poison—for the girl.

The case was adjourned pending the outcome of the child's illness.

J. C. DAVIS CHOSEN U. S. RAIL DIRECTOR

President Names General
Counsel as Successor to
John Barton Payne.

James Cox Davis of Iowa, was appointed director general of the United States Railroad Administration by President Harding yesterday afternoon, to succeed John Barton Payne, who held the post during the past year. In addition to his duties as Secretary of Interior, Mr. Davis assumes his new duties tomorrow morning.

At the time of his appointment Mr. Davis was general counsel for the railroad administration, and was formerly general solicitor of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. Mr. Davis tomorrow also will succeed Mr. Payne as counsel of the President in legal suits growing out of government operation of the railways. The double designation is made necessary by a technicality of law.

Praise for Payne.

When this appointment was announced at the White House yesterday a letter written to the retiring director general by President Harding expressing appreciation for Mr. Payne's service also was made public.

"I cannot allow this action to pass," wrote Mr. Harding, "without conveying to you my gratitude for the signal service you have rendered the country, not only in the important work you have done in connection with the administration of the railways, but also your notable contributions to the government service in one of the most difficult periods of our history. I am quite sure the country shares the attitude which I so willingly express."

Mr. Davis was born in Keokuk, Iowa, September 2, 1857. He was educated in the Keokuk public schools and Hellmuth Boys' College, at London, Ontario. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar in Keokuk, and for the next twenty-six years practiced law in that city. His first political office was that of city solicitor, which he held from 1881 to 1883. Two years later he was elected mayor, and served a two-year term, 1885-1887.

Was G. O. P. Delegate.

In 1893 Mr. Davis was appointed the general attorney for Iowa of the Chicago and Northwestern railway and moved his residence to Des Moines. Under federal administration of railroads he was appointed general solicitor of this railroad company in 1918, and again changed his residence, this time moving to Chicago. The following year he was appointed general counsel of the railroad administration. Mr. Davis was a delegate to the Republican national convention in St. Louis in 1896. In 1901 he served as the chairman of the Iowa state republican convention. His present home is in Evanston, Ill.

THREE SHOT IN GUN FIGHT.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Ohio, March 26.—Three men were wounded, one probably fatally, today in a gun fight at Crescent, Belmont county, between a posse of citizens and three men who are alleged to have attempted to hold up a resident of that city.

OYSTER TO PROBE DEEP INTO TRAFFIC PROBLEMS IN D. C.

"Jockeying" of Hackers on
Pennsylvania Avenue First
Question Tackled.

Traffic conditions in the District are to be given a thorough probe by Commissioner Oyster.

For one thing, he has determined to relieve the congestion on Pennsylvania avenue between 14th and 15th streets by putting a stop to the "jockeying" of hackers for business.

As the Commissioner exercising special supervision over the police department, Mr. Oyster already has had several conferences with traffic officers of the department concerning some of the bad spots in the traffic situation and had known his determination to go the limit in correcting nuisances and dangerous conditions on the public highways.

The situation on Pennsylvania avenue between 14th and 15th streets, frequently has been complained of to the Commissioners as a "nuisance." Traffic officers say there are too many hackers in this block for the business there. It is an unusual occurrence when at least two or three cabs do not drive from the center parking to the sidewalk to solicit the business of a proposition customer. When the driver occupying the favored end position of the parking space gets a call, the cab next generally shifts into the space vacated and this causes shifting by all the cars in line. This sort of "jockeying" is practiced almost continuously, and its effect is to impede vehicular traffic over Pennsylvania avenue, delay street cars and endanger the life of every one using the street.

Remedies Considered.

Several plans for correcting the situation are under consideration. One of them provides for allowing a limited number of cab spaces north of the street car tracks and a corresponding number south of the tracks. When a driver in one of the north spaces moves out for a passenger he cannot move back into position under this proposed plan. If he fails to land the passenger he must keep moving and take a place in the line of cabs on the south side of the street car tracks.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

PRESIDENT INDORSES IRISH RELIEF DRIVE

Says America Never Will Be Deaf
to Appeals From Sufferers.

In a message of sympathy for the moment in America for Irish relief President Harding last night declared the people of America never will be deaf to the call for relief of suffering humanity. The message was sent to Morgan J. O'Brien, chairman of the New York relief committee, in response to a request made a week ago by a group of leaders in this movement.

Edward Mitchell was the only local member of the group.

The President's communication endorsing the movement follows:

"I wish you the fullest measure of success not only in the great benefit performance at the Metropolitan Opera House, April 3, but in every worthy effort to make a becoming contribution on the part of our people to relieve distress among the women and children in Ireland."

"The people of America never will be deaf to the call for relief in behalf of suffering humanity, and the knowledge of distress in Ireland makes quick and deep appeal to the more fortunate of our own land where so many of our citizens trace kinship to the Emerald Isle."

VIVIANI OUTLINES VIEWS ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Important Statement
on Eve of His Conference With President Harding

Wants United States In,
But Concedes Sovereignty Will Be Impaired.

M. Viviani, due in Washington this week on a mission from the French government to President Harding, on the eve of his departure from Paris wrote a summary of his views on the league of nations, which was cabled from Paris and is published below. In view of the expectation that the league of nations will be one of the subjects discussed by M. Viviani and President Harding, these "fourteen points" of the former French premier's views have almost the force of an official declaration by the French government.

BY RENE VIVIANI,
Former Premier of France.

The greatest problem today is the league of nations. An exchange of views, therefore, is better than silence, even if it should not result in an agreement. We in France have been blamed for accepting the league from President Wilson without first inquiring if it was approved by the United States Senate. Certainly, out of respect for the American nation, we could not question Mr. Wilson's right to speak for his country. It is to be regretted that this political misjudgment, resulting from very respect for the laws and officials of the United States, continues.

The situation with respect to the league, however, may be summed up as follows:

1. The league of nations pact has been ratified by France, England, Italy, Belgium and others. We hope that America, while dissatisfied herself, will appreciate the fact that these countries have accomplished an act which they cannot repudiate.

Subject to Revision.

2. The pact proclaims itself subject to revision. I am a member of the committee on amendments. Every already have been proposed. Other undoubtedly will be.

3. The pact no longer belongs to governments. The league alone is sovereign and alone has the power of modification.

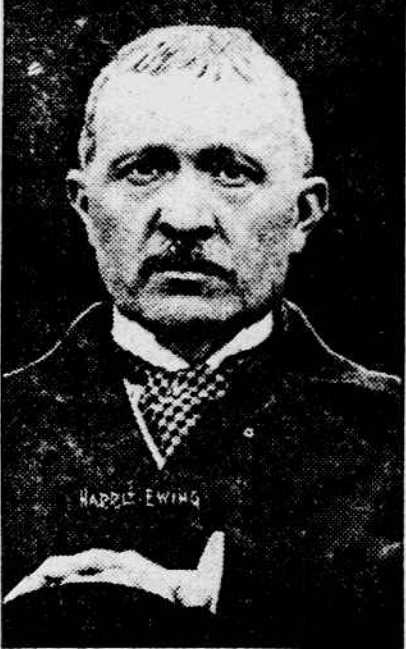
4. The co-operation of America is indispensable to humanity. America's presence always is desirable at any meetings of minds and consciences.

5. American statesmen seem determined on the destruction of the covenant. Article X, they say, is a threat against national independence; it creates a super-government. Article X is objectionable for very different reasons. It merely authorizes suggestions and therefore promises more than it fulfills.

6. Whatever may be one's conception, a league, a society or an association means reciprocal obligations. When two individuals form a partnership they seek to increase their separate strength in collective strength, but they also undertake certain obligations toward each other. If we do not wish to do this it would be better for us to remain separate.

Must Assume Obligations.

7. Whatever sort of combination is proposed—if it really is to be a combination—there must be an exchange of duties and rights by the associates. So, if Americans desire to form a combination, the question is how will they form an association without committing



RENE VIVIANI.

themselves to anything, or without receiving commitments in return?

8. Some persons complain that the league is a political organism which should be replaced by a judicial organism. We already have had the Hague court, composed of eminent jurists. In the past they have done their best, but they never have been obeyed.

9. The league in September last created a court of justice, which was accepted by all of its members; by some instantly, by others in accordance with the procedure required by their constitution.

10. If a court is established, nations must not bring before it merely their commercial, industrial and economic interests. Indeed, no, for we are striving toward the time when conflicts of national pride, which are of the gravest sort, because they stir up entire populations, thereby becoming irremediable, will likewise be settled judicially. Unless these conflicts are brought immediately before the court, the most profound and most poisonous causes of war would be beyond its jurisdiction.

Court an Impairment.

11. Even those who desire only a court restricted in its consideration and authority to purely economic questions must realize that membership in such a court diminishes to some extent national independence. Whenever a man or nation, instead of taking justice in its own hands, defers to the decision of another, there may be said to have been a certain abdication of sovereignty.

12. Since no international organization, whether it be called league or court, can be joined without some sacrifice of individual initiative, one must be logical and straightforward, and either refuse admission, or so to remain completely independent, or gain through the collective strength of association, a greater power than would be possible for one to possess alone.

13. When the court is through deliberating what is to become of its decisions. Will they be theoretical decisions, the enforcement of which will depend on the good faith of the parties in the cause? In that case we may as well say that the fruits of war have not been gathered. If, after that great calamity, we are not further advanced than The Hague court, whose decisions even when unanimous concerning the laws of war, were trampled derisively, truly the war has taught us nothing. The court of justice—whatever its form—will be either a laughing stock or a power. It cannot be a power unless it is armed with means to enforce international sentences against refractory nations.

14. The idea of a court of justice, even if the court is separated from the league, cannot avail much unless peoples form an association at whose door they will lay aside, in appearance at least, their sovereignty. I say in appearance for when I join any association I do not abandon my independence, but I do add it to the independence of others.

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NEW PAY SCHEDULE FOR U. S. EMPLOYEES AIM OF SMOOT BILL

Senator Simplifies Scheme of
Reclassification and Will
Ask Quick Action.

FEDERAL EXPERTS HELP IN PREPARING MEASURE

No Lump Sum Salaries or Bonus in
Legislation to Be Offered at
Opening of Session.

A bill for the reclassification of the employees of the government has been prepared by Senator Smoot of Utah, who plans to introduce it at the opening of the new session of Congress, and will press for action on it.

Senator Smoot is a member of the Senate appropriations committee, which has charge of the proposed reclassification legislation for the Senate.

The Smoot bill, which has been prepared with the aid of government experts, will fix new wage standards for all government employees and will place all the employees doing similar work in the same classification. Salary scales, on the whole, will be increased under the terms of the bill, but wages for several classes of employees may be reduced.

End of Lump Sum Payments.

The passage of reclassification legislation will put an end to the payment of salaries from lump sum appropriations, the salaries being fixed at the will of bureau chiefs, it is the hope of Senator Smoot and other senators interested in the matter. It will also put an end to the bonus system, which has been in vogue for several years and which was denounced during the last session of Congress.

The bonus was adopted when the war was on, and cost of living was soaring, and Congress did not have time to deal with the subject of reclassification in a comprehensive manner. It was recognized at the time as a kind of stopgap, to give the employees much needed relief in an emergency.

In drafting the reclassification bill, the increased cost of living, higher wages paid in private industry for work similar to that done for the government, and many other factors have been taken into consideration.

Besides giving the employees more adequate wages where they are justified, the bill will do away with many injustices due to the fact that employees doing similar work, and perhaps working side by side, are now paid different wages. Disparities of this kind have been frequent in many of the departments of the government.

New Measure Simpler.

The Smoot bill will be much simpler in form than the reclassification bill drafted by the joint commission on reclassification, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Jones of New Mexico, chairman of the joint commission, more than a year ago. The Jones bill provided a very large number of classifications. In the Smoot bill the number of classifications has been greatly reduced.

It is expected that the appropriations committee, which has disposed of all the annual supply bills for the coming fiscal year, will be able to get to work on the reclassification measure almost immediately. Chairman Warren, Senator Smoot and Senator Curtis of Kansas, all members of the committee, have indicated that the measure will be advanced as speedily as possible.

The details of the Smoot bill will not be made public until the measure is introduced, Senator Smoot said last night.

REDS SENTENCE AMERICAN TO 20 YEARS IN PRISON

Red Cross Worker Jailed as Retaliation to United States for Alleged Ill Treatment.

Capt. Emmet Kilpatrick of Uniontown, Ala., Red Cross worker in south Russia, captured by the bolshevik forces last fall, is reported to have been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor after trial before a soviet tribunal in Moscow, and Red Cross headquarters here have ordered an investigation. The report was brought out of Russia by a Hungarian refugee, who reached Budapest. Cabled instructions to follow it up have been sent to various European headquarters.

Capt. Kilpatrick, while on leave of absence from his regular post of duty, got far forward with the forces of Gen. Wrangel, and was captured when soviet armies started a general advance. It has been definitely established that he was taken to Moscow and imprisoned there, though there was no previous report that he had been formally tried.

The reports said Kilpatrick was tried in retaliation for alleged condemnation of Russian communists in the United States.

BANDITS GET \$21,500.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Five bandits, who shot Jaelmer Johnson, messenger for a city express company, escaped today after dropping a \$5,000 pay roll which they had seized from Johnson. Earlier today four bandits held up the paymaster of an engineering firm, and escaped in a taxicab with a \$15,000 pay roll.

Another daylight hold-up noted three robbers \$5,500.

TORNADO IN MINNESOTA CAUSES THREE DEATHS

Wind, Snow, Rain and Electrical
Storms Add to Damage in
Mississippi Valley.

By the Associated Press.

WORTHINGTON, Minn., March 26.—A tornado, following an all-day rain, swept west and northwest of here between 6:30 and 7 p.m. today, killing Dave Anderson, his son and another person at Reading, eight miles northwest, on the Rock Island road, and practically leveling Rushmore, eight miles west, on the Omaha road, according to meager details received here. All wires are down.

Many Dwellings Wrecked.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Storms in the upper Mississippi valley did much damage today, and tonight a cold wave is coming down out of the north, due to reach the lake region by Easter Sunday, the weather bureau reports.

A gale accompanied a rainstorm in South Dakota, which turned to snow at night, chiefly in the eastern part of the state. In Minnesota thunderstorms mingled with blizzards. Telegraph and telephone wires across Nebraska were down most of the day and early tonight.

FIND INSANE EX-SERVICE MEN LACKING IN CARE

Legion Official Says 400 "Border"
Cases Will Now Get Special
Attention.

CHICAGO, March 26.—William R. McCauley, department commander of the American Legion, in a speech tonight, said that an investigation had shown that there are more than 400 insane former soldiers, over half of whom are border line cases—men whose normal mental state could be restored by proper treatment—now being herded in with the general run of insane patients in the eight state insane hospitals.

The speaker declared active steps had been promised at once to remove the insane ex-service men from their present environment and place them in one or two hospitals where they will be housed in cottages and receive individual treatment.

MAY SEND LITVINOFF.

By the Associated Press.
HELSINGFORS, March 26.—Maxim Litvinoff, chief of the Russian soviet legation abroad, it is reported from Reval, has been selected to succeed Ludvig Martens as Russian soviet envoy in the United States. Martens arrived in Moscow last month from the United States, from which country he was ordered deported by the Washington government.